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THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL. President—WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Vice President—GARRET A. HOBART.

STATE. Congressmen—L. Large—GALUSHA A. GROV, SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT.

COUNTY. Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL. Commissioners—S. W. ROBERTS, GILES ROBERTS.

LEGISLATIVE. Senate, 2nd District—COL. W. J. SCOTT. Representative, 3d District—DR. N. C. MACKAY.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

- 1. Tariff, not only to furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but to protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. 2. Reciprocal agreements for open markets and discriminating duties in favor of the American merchant marine. 3. Maintenance of the existing gold standard and opposition to free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world. 4. Pensions and preferences for veterans of the Union army. 5. A firm, vigorous and dignified foreign policy. 6. The Hawaiian Islands to be controlled by the United States; the Nicaraguan canal to be built; a naval station in the West Indies. 7. Protection of American citizens and property in Turkey. 8. Reassertion of the Monroe doctrine. 9. Exclusion of all European powers from this hemisphere and union of all English-speaking people on this continent. 10. The United States actively to use influence to restore peace and give independence to Cuba. 11. Enlargement of the navy, defense of harbors and seacoasts. 12. Exclusion of illiterate and immoral immigrants. 13. A free ballot and an honest count. 14. Condemnation of lynching. 15. Approval of national arbitration. 16. Approval of a free homestead law. 17. Admission of the remaining territories, representation for Alaska and abolition of corrupt-broker federal offices. 18. Sympathy with legitimate labor movements. 19. Sympathetic reference to the rights and interests of woman.

Our Information Bureau

The Times wants The Tribune to answer the following questions. We do so with pleasure:

What effect does a decreasing volume of money have on general prices? What effect does an increasing volume of money have on general prices? What difference was there in the monetary legislation of the United States prior to 1873 and after that date?

Other things being equal a decreasing volume of money lowers general prices; while an increasing volume raises them. In this connection it is interesting to note that the per capita circulation of money in the United States has grown steadily under the gold standard from \$18 in 1873 to nearly \$25 in 1892.

Prior to 1873 the law gave silver equal mintage privileges with gold. Silver, however, did not avail itself of those privileges to any extent. Only about 8,000,000 silver dollars were coined from the foundation of the government down to 1873, hence in that year it was decided to rescind the legal provision for the free coinage of silver dollars.

It is not true that general prices in gold standard countries have declined nearly 50 per cent. since 1873, while in silver standard countries they have remained approximately steady.

The Aldrich senate committee which examined the range of prices covering 232 articles of American production from 1860 to 1890 found an average fall of only 8 per cent. whereas silver bullion fell 50 per cent. In countries with the silver standard, stability on such a falling bullion value of silver would clearly be impossible.

The only persons permanently benefited by a regime of steadily declining prices are, of course, those who have

fixed incomes, life salaries or pensions. In our country this class is small. Steady prices certainly are best. But the best way to secure stability in business is not to undermine it every four years, as the Democrats did in 1892 with their free trade crusade, and as they are trying to do at present with their revolutionary movement for free silver coinage.

It is now apparent that the Republican campaign managers purposely gave Bryan the oratorical right of way. They evidently foresaw that he would talk himself out long before election day.

"I do not know what you think about it, but I believe that it is a good deal better to open the mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open up the mints of the United States to the silver of the world." WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Bryan's acceptance speech, according to Mark Hanna, is "like a skimmer-full of holes." It will be fuller of holes than ever, when John Sherman and Benjamin Harrison get through peppering it.

Campaign Thoughts.

The editor of the Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer says the man who argues that under free coinage the dollar will purchase only 50 cents worth of commodities "lies." This eminently courteous and delicate way of getting around an unpleasant fact is common to many debaters, but we have observed that it generally fails to carry conviction.

If the aimable editor of the Luzerne contemporary will put in his pocket a gold dollar or its equivalent in American money and take that representative of wealth to the city of Mexico, where free coinage already prevails, he will discover that he can buy any article which in Mexico sells for \$2 with his one gold-backed Yankee dollar, whether it be gold, silver or paper. On the same scale, with a free coinage Mexican dollar, he can buy in the United States only 50 cents' worth of our commodities. What is true in Mexico now would manifestly be true in the United States if this country would relapse into the Mexican style of finance. The free coinage American dollar would, of course, buy a nominal dollar's worth, but that dollar's worth would be only half as much as we today get for \$1 under the gold standard. Hence, unless our stock of dollars or our wages at once doubled under free coinage, we should be in the position of the man who bit off his nose to spite his face; and no sensible man supposes for an instant that a law passed at Washington would double either his dollars or his wages at one clip. Even if it did, he would be relatively no better off.

To be sure, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Altgeld and Mr. Coxy deny that free coinage would debase the currency. They say it would pull gold down and silver up until the two metals would meet and keep together on a permanent parity. But they give no reasons for this belief. It is merely their conjecture, their guess. On the other hand, every recognized economist and nearly every experienced statesman of the world over says that free coinage by America alone would do nothing of the kind, but would, if anything in the long run increase the disparity between the metals by forcing gold to a premium and making it more than ever worth while for speculators to try to "corner" that metal so as to make it artificially harder for us to get hold of it when we come to pay interest and principal on our already executed gold-clause loans. Is it foolish to suppose that the latter guess is the more reasonable than the former? Is Bryan a better authority than McKinley; Stewart than Tom Reed; Altgeld than John Sherman; and Coxy than Benjamin Harrison, Justin S. Morrill, William B. Allison, or any others of a host of men whose reputation for learning and statesmanship covers three continents? In a court of justice the value of testimony is judged by the characters of the witnesses who offer it. Can the case for free coinage meet this fair test?

If we may be permitted a personal word of advice to the News-Dealer editor, whom we select as a type of many dupes in this campaign, it would be to suggest to him and to all like him that the calling of names or the use of harsh language will not permanently help the cause in whose behalf it is done. Any man can say that his opponent lies; but unless he proves it, he hurts only himself. And even if he could establish an error in his opponent's argument, would it be chivalrous, manly or honorable to fall into billingsgate in consequence? Are all mistakes deliberate? Are all errors planned with intent to deceive? That was a splendid lesson in political courtesy the other day when Mr. Bland and the members of a Bryan and Sewall club called upon Major McKinley and expressed, along with their intention of voting against him, their admiration of his personal worth. In the public speeches of both Bryan and McKinley the same dignified courtesy prevails. Is it too much to ask that this example of the standard-bearers shall be followed by the subordinates in the ranks?

We may be mistaken in our estimate of the American people, but we believe that a majority of them, ignoring clap trap and dust throwing, will decide the issues of the day in the calm spirit of reason. We predict that the side which shall offer the best and clearest impersonal argument will win. Therefore it behooves those who want to stand a show of winning to put a

check on their tempers and a curb on their tongue.

It is reported from Washington, upon what is described as "excellent authority," that President Cleveland does not favor the selection of an independent ticket at Indianapolis, but prefers that the convention decide that every sound-money Democratic voter use his own judgment in casting his vote, either for McKinley or Bryan. Of course, Mr. Cleveland's opinion is not highly important, but if it is as above described, it certainly is creditable to his common sense.

Senator Quay predicted that the silver bubble would burst before the middle of September. The sudden corking up of Bryan shows that the free coinage managers have that idea too, and want to hold their nominee in reserve for the subsequent generation of new delusion.

The McKinley idea is not a monopolistic gift of 47 cents on the dollar to millionaire silver mine-owners, but the free coinage of American muscle into good wages paid in dollars everywhere worth the denomination stamped on their face.

Does Hon. John Wanamaker sanction the continued coupling of his senatorial candidacy with the expenditure of money for the purpose of setting up a legislature? If not, why does he acquiesce in it?

In commemoration of its sixth anniversary the Diocesan Record last week issued a handsome special number, which reflects credit upon its enterprising makers. The Record has our congratulations.

Of course it was a typographical error which made us say on Saturday. "The dollar can be too good for the man who has to earn it by honest toil." Just the opposite of this was written and intended.

It is curious to notice how precipitately Mr. Bryan has dropped his free trade notions of former years. He hasn't a word to say nowadays about the tariff.

The report has never been denied that Wanamaker money was used profusely in Luzerne county recently. Is Lackawanna to be invaded, also?

BRYAN AS AN ORATOR.

From the Toronto Saturday Night. We are told that at least a great orator has come forward in America, and that even Demosthenes has been surpassed. It is stated that in the history of the world there is no record of any such impressive oratory as that which was delivered by Bryan upon the Democratic convention at Chicago. It seems to me that in the history of the world there never was launched a more audacious boom than that which floated this free silver candidate for the presidency of the United States. After hearing for two or three days of the magnificent speech delivered by Bryan we were at last permitted to read it in Toronto, and I for one was greatly disappointed.

Anyone accustomed to public speaking will bear me out in saying that the speech here mentioned is not only a masterpiece of preparation, but also a masterpiece of delivery. It was sixteen parts dross to one of pure metal. The opening passage was clearly memorized piece of fortune, and the carefully polished brilliancy of the reference to miners and farmers as being business men as truly as the men who sat in the back of the hall and cornered the money of the world, threw into strong contrast the weak and tawdry passages that made up the center of the speech. When he fell back upon the inspiration of the occasion which should have been sufficient to inspire the veriest clod he grew commonplace. But he rescued himself at the finish with a ringing sentence, a phrase or two that he had for years in his leisure and carried with him for days or weeks.

He had an immense audience of excited men. The logical mind of a strong man would have realized that a question was up for discussion that called for the exercise of intellect. Bryan, however, did not argue—he led the multitude from excitement to madness with such a speech as the campaign orator uses on the stump. A man of his kind, in the blaze—he used a flaming brand. The moment and the man came together. It was another case of tumultuous mobs on the streets of New York. Bryan, the man who saw the chance and cried: "To the battle! Let us tear down the Bastille!"

The extravagant phrases used by Bryan may have suited the temper of his over-wrought audience but they would excite no eminent orators. McKinley is not greatly esteemed in Canada, but I think the disinterested opinion on this side of the line is that McKinley's address in reply to the official invitation that he had received the Republican nomination was a better effort than Bryan's, and that it would be so declared by a vote of the college professors of the United States.

It is a long time since any important presidential candidate on the other side has put forward any speech or document so lacking in literary merit as the speech that was William Jennings Bryan the Democratic nomination. Grover Cleveland has always been admired for the statesmanlike quality of his addresses. They have had such perfection that a trivial flaw in a recent one set the magazine editors wrangling about it. James G. Blaine was a very accomplished speaker and writer, and Benjamin Harrison has shown that he can write very smooth-flowing English. It has remained for Mr. Bryan to come out for cheap money and interest generally. If he sees any merit at all in gold coins it is because they glitter like brass door knobs. If Mr. Bryan is not beaten in this campaign we shall have schoolboys for the next generation imitating his mock heroics, practicing the most startling phrases, metaphors, alliterations, to the hope of gaining the presidency with a sentence.

HOW WOULD IT WORK?

From the Sun. If we could all repudiate half our debts and if we had no scruple about doing it, how much easier it would be for all of us to get rich! The necessity of paying what we owe makes a constant drain on our resources; and if we could cheat our creditors out of half our debts, would not our bank accounts grow much faster? The trouble about this plan for accumulating riches is that if we pay only half of what we owe to other people, we shall get only half of what is owing to us. It works both ways, you see. The man who pays 50-cent dollars will be obliged to take them also. If you make up your mind that Bryan is the candidate to vote for, you will have decided to take 50 cents of wages for 100 cents of work. When you go to your butcher or your grocer with your 50-cent dollar he will give you 50 cents of groceries or meat for it, and no more. He is not going to sell 100 cents' worth for 50 cents. He is not in business for the purpose of losing money. He is working for profits, as you are. Hence, you see, that after all, the Bryan scheme of repudiation could not help

you to get rich at a rapid rate, but would make you poorer. Receiving 50-cent dollars in wages and paying nearly double for all you buy with them is not profitable; but that is a simple statement of the Bryan plan for increasing wealth. He proceeds on the assumption that the repudiation of debts will be popular because the creditors are few proportionately to the debtors, and that the people who owe mortgages or other debts will rush to make an opportunity of paying them off with money reduced in value about one-half. However, that may be popular with the creditors, he says, it will be popular with the borrowers, who are in the great majority.

But that is not true. The creditors are in the vast majority. If you sell your labor you are a creditor to the amount of the wages you stipulated for. If the savings bank and the capitalist are to lose half the amount of their mortgages, you will lose half the amount of your wages in the reduction of their purchasing capacity. If twice the price must be paid for the farmer's produce, who is going to pay? It must be you, the consumer.

Even if dishonest people want to repudiate half the debts they owe, they will not so color the market as to reduce the value of the debts owing to them.

MR. CONNELL FOR CONGRESS.

From the Providence Register. When the Republicans of Lackawanna county placed Mr. William Connell in nomination for congress they put before the voters one who holds the confidence of the people, one whom they know will be true and loyal and earnest in their behalf. No citizen of Mr. Connell's caliber has given the whole city and valley bear marks of his individuality and of his interest in the welfare of the community—an interest that has helped the onward advance of Scranton and has tended to help make thousands of people comfortable, industrious and prosperous. From the struggles of boyhood when life had its bitter hardships for him along to the years when opportunity was presented that enabled him to turn the tide of fortune in his favor, and on through the later years, Mr. Connell's energy and practical realization of true citizenship have been constantly revealed. The people know him for his philanthropy; they know him for his helpfulness in the upbuilding of the city by his aid and influence in the increase of her industrial development; they know his work in behalf of the churches; they know him as a citizen who has the highest esteem of all his fellow citizens. In electing Mr. Connell to congress, which the people of this congressional district will surely do at the coming November election, they will bestow upon him but scant return for the unselfish interest he has taken in their welfare. In his walk in life he has been the friend of all, the helper of all, and in business and as an employer of labor he has been just and fair with those who need his counsel or employment through the various channels in which he is so largely interested. The thoughtful voter will consider all this, and as election day draws near will be of one mind and that Mr. Connell will be elected by a unanimity which will proclaim to all eyes that the people of this congressional district have the fullest confidence in him as one who will faithfully represent their interests in the legislation that is for the country's good.

FREE COINAGE AND THE FARM

From a Letter in the Chicago Record. Suppose it costs \$15.00 an acre to raise corn at present, and that the proceeds from an acre of corn equal \$8, entailing upon the farmer a net loss of \$7.00 an acre. With free silver Mr. Bryan expects the farmer to receive higher prices. Very well, we will suppose the price doubles the farmer then gets \$16 from an acre of corn. But if farm products are doubled in price by the fiat of the government it is natural to suppose that the earnings of those who have to consume those products will also be doubled. Consequently the farmer will have to pay his laborers and his landlord double, and of course if his crop doubled in price his seed would cost twice as much. The cost of raising an acre of corn would then be \$20.00, leaving the tiller of the soil to borrow \$15.00 to pay the balance against him.

HE GOT THE MESSAGE.

An experienced telegraph operator can, from merely listening to the sounds, understand a message on one kind of telegraph instrument without seeing it at all. One day an inspector walked into an office and inquired the clerk in charge. "Suddenly a message began to arrive and the clerk sat down to write it. The message was as follows: 'The Inspector is somewhere along the line and will be poking his nose in everywhere.' The Inspector smiled as he listened to the message, while the poor clerk looked quite helpless. His superior, however, went to the instrument and sent back the answer: 'Too late. He has already poked his nose in here.'—London TH-Hits.

If the moon shone over the waters And you were one of Eve's daughters, If a man sat in the back of the hall, And, riding along on a tandem, He kissed you a little at random, Pray, what in the world could you do?—Judge.

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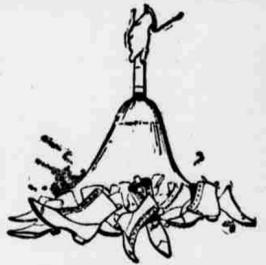
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Architects. EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, Rooms 34, 35 and 36, Commonwealth Building, Scranton. E. L. WALTER, ARCHITECT, OFFICE rear of 506 Washington avenue. LEWIS HANCOCK, JR., ARCHITECT, 425 Spruce st., cor. Wash. ave., Scranton. BROWN & MORRIS, ARCHITECTS, Price building, 126 Washington avenue, Scranton.

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